FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

JUNE 24, 1916

The Woman's Party to Congress: "Act!—in the living present!"

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage
Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

JUNE 24, 1916

Notes of the Week

Woman Suffrage Plank Adopted by the Democratic Convention

THE woman suffrage plank, as adopted by the Democratic convention on a roll call vote of 888½ to 181½, read as follows:

"We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the states upon the same terms as to men."

Another plank was offered and defeated. This plank read:

"The Democratic party always has stood for the sovereignty of the several states in the control and regulation of elections. We reaffirm the historic position of our party in this regard and favor the continuance of that wise provision of the Federal Constitution which vests in the several states of the Union the power to prescribe the qualifications of their electors."

Suffrage Recommended to Democratic Convention by Frank P. Walsh

AMONG other recommendations made to the Democratic convention in St. Louis last week by Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the late Industrial Relations Commission, is the following:

"We find that the limitation of the right of suffrage to men has been a most serious handicap to women in industry in their long and splendid struggle to secure compensation for their labor, humane working conditions and protective laws. We therefore pledge the Democratic party to do all in its power to extend the right of suffrage to women as quickly as possible, and by every means available."

Women May Take Civil Service Positions of Militia

ACTION by the President will be taken on the question of whether or not the United States Government will allow women to take the places of their husbands in the government offices when the husbands are ordered away with the national guards.

Inspired by the action taken by the British Government in placing women in their husbands' places in the big government offices and in the munitions factories, the women of the District of Columbia whose husbands are national guardsmen are anxious to do the same thing in this country.

There is no precedent for this sort of thing in the United States, so far as can be learned. It is stated, however, that the President has authority to take action.

Columbia University Law School to be Opened to Women

A FEW months ago announcement was made that as soon as the proper equipment could be provided the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University's medical school, would be open to women. And now comes the further announcement that probably as early as next fall the Columbia University Law School will for the first time receive women students as well as men. All of Columbia's Schools are now open to women students.

Pan-American Child Congress to be Held in Buenos Aires

THE American Child's Congress to be held in Buenos Aires next month is arousing a great deal of interest in this country. Dr. Edward N. Clopper sailed recently to attend the Congress as a delegate from the National Conference of Charities and Correction and from the National Child Labor Committee.

The National Child Labor Committee has always taken an active interest in child welfare work in foreign countries and was the first organization called upon by the executive committee of the South American Congress for help in arousing interest in this country. Miss Julia Lathrop, of the Federal Children's Bureau, was also asked to co-operate and has shown special interest in the congress.

German Government Asked to Enlarge Women's Bureau

THE federation of German women's societies has sent a petition to the Ministry of the Interior, begging them to devote attention to the development of specialised departments for women at the public labor bureaus. The petition states that the number of wage-earning women increased by three-quarters of a million between February and December, 1915. This has been accompanied by a great displacement of female labor. At the close of the war masses of women will lose their present employment, but will be forced to continue as wage earners, to support their families and often invalid husbands. Occupations hitherto reserved for women will be invaded by men whose injuries incapacitate them for heavy work.

The industrial dislocation caused by the transition from war conditions to peace necessitates careful precautions, which the present employment bureaus for women are unequal to.

English Suffragists Oppose New Registration Bill

THE London *Times* recently contained this statement:

"It is understood that the Local Government Board are preparing the new Registration Bill which, it is hoped, will enfranchise the sailors and soldiers who are fighting the country's battles. It should be ready for introduction after the Whitsun recess."

An editorial in *The Woman's Dreadnought*, June 3d issue, entitled "No Registration Bill but a Franchise Bill," says:

"We demand a Human Franchise Bill now. Why should we be asked to wait? If Parliament has time for a Registration Bill it has time for a Franchise Bill.

"We know that it is no harder to win the vote for all women than for a few.

"The Government has promised many times to give votes to all men. They are supposed to be going to do that very soon.

"The danger before women is the danger of being left out of the next Franchise or Registration Bill. It does not matter which it is called. We must fight hard together to prevent that!

"Some people say that we ought not to bother about the vote now, and that a General Election ought not to come till the ending of the war. But if that is so, why is the Government preparing to alter the franchise by means of a Registration Bill?

"If any change in the franchise is to be made during the war, that change must bring with it a vote for every woman over twenty-one."

Russian Government to Extend Municipal Vote to Women

THE June number of *Jus Suffragii* says that the Imperial Douma of Russia has recently been considering the desirability of enlarging the municipal franchise, and the Government has declared itself in favor of giving duly qualified women "active" municipal franchise. Hitherto, such women could only act as "passive" voters, that is, through their male relatives.

The School Vote in South Africa

IN the Provincial Council of the Transvaal a measure was introduced during March, so to amend the Education Act of 1907 that all voters for school boards should be placed on the municipal basis, thereby giving the school board vote to women, and removing the present anomaly that women may sit in school boards but may not vote for them. The amendment was lost by three votes, the Labor Party and some Unionists voting for it, the Dutch members against. The Administration of the province refused to receive a deputation of Johannesburg women on the ground that the amendment was inadvisable on grounds of increased expenditure (which the Provincial Council is not in a position to meet), and not because they were opposed to suffrage.

The Woman's Party at Chicago

"Suffrage First" Luncheon in the Auditorium Hotel, June 7, 1916

Mrs. W. I. Thomas, Illinois, presiding

REPORT ON NATIONAL CONVENTION NEXT SATURDAY

A CALL to a convention of the District of Columbia has been issued by Mrs. Nina E. Allender, chairman of the Congressional Union in the District, for Saturday evening, June 24, to provide for the election of officers in the District of Columbia for 1916-1917.

The convention meeting will be held in the beautiful old garden of the Cameron House on Lafayette Square, the national headquarters of the Congressional Union. At this meeting, the first gathering of the District members and their friends since the national conventions in Chicago and St. Louis, an account of the adoption of the suffrage planks in the Republican, Progressive and Democratic conventions will be given by Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the Congressional Union, who has just returned to Washington. Miss Anne Martin will speak on the formation of the National Woman's Party, of which she is chairman. Other speakers will be Miss Maud Younger, of California and Miss Mabel Vernon of Nevada.

For the past six months, Miss Vernon has been doing some very effective organizing in the suffrage states of Kansas, Nevada, and Idaho. She will give a vivid story of the growth of sentiment for national woman suffrage in the west.

Patronesses of the meeting are Mrs. Albert Cummins, Mrs. Robert M. LaFollette, Mrs. Julius Kahn, Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, Mrs. E. W. Roberts, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mrs. Nevil Monroe Hopkins, Mrs. H. F. Blount, Mrs. John Jay White, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor.

Mrs. Allender is in charge of the decorations for the meeting, and will make the garden bright with lanterns and banners; Miss Estelle Hellman is chairman of the refreshments committee; Mrs. R. Stewart Knapp will provide flowers; Mrs. Randolph Keith Forrest is chairman of the music committee.

The meeting comes at a moment when all suffragists and all students of practical politics will be eager to attend it.

BLOCKING NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE

SOME politicians, reluctant converts to the "justice" of woman suffrage, now declare with great positiveness that the suffrage movement should not take advantage of the federal method of work, but should be strictly limited to a program of securing amendments to the separate state constitutions.

These people, whether they know it or not, are playing a blocking game, aimed to delay the suffrage movement indefinitely and put it in a position of the greatest disadvantage.

It is plainly more difficult to amend thirty-seven separate state constitutions than one national constitution.

Moreover, a federal suffrage campaign can draw upon the support of four million women who can vote. This powerful source of strength cannot be utilized in a state campaign. That is the real reason why our enemies oppose national work.

Many state constitutions impose an array of obstacles which make their amendment very difficult, and, in some cases, hopeless.

A study of the constitutions of the thirty-six non-suffrage states, made recently by Mrs. Mary Beard and Mrs. Florence Kelley, of New York, reveals in twelve pungent paragraphs the extraordinary difficulties of state-by-state work.

Some Difficulties of Amending State Constitutions

1. In New Mexico, during the first twenty-five years after adoption of its new constitution, an amendment must be proposed by vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each house, and ratified by three-fourths of the electors voting in the whole state, and at least two-thirds of those voting in each county. After the expiration of twenty-five years, for further amendments two-thirds of the elected members and two-thirds of the electors will be required.

2. In New Hampshire an amendment can be submitted only by a constitutional convention, and requires for ratification two-thirds of the votes of all electors voting. The convention can be called not oftener than once in seven years, and the process of calling it is excessively difficult.

3. Indiana requires, for the approval of an amendment, a majority of the votes of all the qualified electors of a state. Rarely does a majority of the qualified electors of a state register, even much less vote. The constitution of Indiana has never been amended.

4. Seven states fix a term of years after an amendment has failed of adoption before it can be resubmitted: Illinois, four years; Kentucky, five years; New Jersey, five years; Pennsylvania, five years; Tennessee, six years; New Hampshire, seven years; Vermont, ten years.

5. Four states restrict the number of amendments to be submitted at an election: Illinois to one, Kentucky to two, and Arkansas to three. Indiana declares that while an amendment agreed upon by one legislature awaits action of the next, or of the electors, no additional amendment may be proposed.

Mary Ritter Beard

Co-author with Florence Kelley of Pamphlet on "Difficulties of Amending State Constitutions"

6. The above difficultes are not offset by the convention method of amendment. Twelve states are without provision for constitutional conventions. These states are Arkansas, Connecticut, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, and Vermont. In only two of these twelve states, Arkansas and North Dakota, can amendments be submitted by petition. Maryland only permits a convention every twenty years, submitting to the electors the question of its convening at that time. Eighteen states require that a majority of the votes cast for a convention shall be a majority of the total votes cast at the election at which candidates are also voted for, those not voting on this proposition being counted as against it. In Georgia and Maine a two-thirds' vote of both houses of the legislature is required to call a convention.

7. Eleven states require, for the approval of an amendment, a majority of all the votes cast at an election, not a simple majority of the votes cast for or against the particular amendment. These are Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas. Since amendments arouse less popular interest than candidates, they usually fail in these states. Everyone who votes for a candidate, but not for or against a pending amendment, is, in fact, counted against it.

8. In thirteen states two successive legislatures must first vote favorably on the amendment. A two-thirds' vote of both houses is required in several instances. In most states the legislatures meet biennially, and in Alabama the session is quadrennial.

9. In Mississippi and South Carolina final approval of an amendment is left with the legislature again, even after the electors have approved it.

10. In six states—Arkansas, Delaware, Indiana, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia—aliens may, after one year's residence in the United States or within the state, vote on amendments to the state constitution if they have declared their intention of becoming citizens. Nebraska requires only six months' residence.

11. Only seven of the thirty-six states where women do not vote have the initiative and referendum for amending the constitution. These states are Arkansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio and Oklahoma.

12. In only one state, Delaware, can suffrage be granted to women, without being first submitted to the voters. This state, however, to pass a constitutional amendment, requires a two thirds' majority of the entire membership of both houses in two successive legislatures. Thus the amendment is voted upon by two different bodies of men, and every absent member is counted as voting against.

COMPARE with this array of difficulties the straight road of a federal amendment.

The federal amendment requires a two-thirds' vote, in *one* session of Congress, *of the members present.*

It must be ratified by three-fourths, not all, of the state legislatures. A single majority vote is sufficient for ratification.

No one can claim to be a believer in woman suffrage who would lead it through the devious and impossible path of separate state constitutional amendments.

Electoral Votes and Woman Suffrage

IN the Electoral College of the United States there are 531 members. A bare majority of their votes, 266, will be necessary to elect any candidate for President of the United States. * * * This year in 12 of the 22 (doubtful) states, women will vote. These states will cast 91 of the electoral votes, nearly half of the doubtful 204. Woman suffrage is not a cause that can be brushed aside, even by national conventions.—*The Ohio Woman, June 16, 1916.*

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Sentors Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.

In the House, on December 6, by Repsentatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.

In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

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The Democratic Convention and National Woman Suffrage

THE Democratic party at its convention in St. Louis last week endorsed by the overwhelming vote of 888½ to 181½ President Wilson's policy of opposition to the federal suffrage amendment.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Woman's Party did not go to St. Louis to ask for a plank in the Democratic platform. It would be absurd to ask the lay members of a party to promise action on suffrage in the next Congress, in the event of their success next November, when their party is established in power now and can pass the federal suffrage amendment at once.

The Woman's Party urged the Democratic delegates assembled in St. Louis to instruct their representatives in Congress to pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment on to the state legislatures in the present session.

This effort was a necessary and logical part of the suffrage program.

For the past three years every possible source of appeal has been directed upon President Wilson, upon the Senate and the House. These appeals have been refused by the Democratic party.

One other hope remained;—to present to the Democratic delegates, who were met to adopt candidates and principles for the coming election campaign, and who were necessarily interested in the success of their party at the polls in November, the seriousness of the situation which would confront their party in the suffrage states if it continued to deny justice to women.

A LARGE and capable lobby committee assembled in St. Louis before the Democratic delegation arrived. They worked literally night and day to present their case fully and fairly to the members of the convention.

A plank endorsing the federal suffrage amendment, and calling upon Congress to submit it to the state legislatures, was brought before the Resolutions Committee of the convention. It was defeated by a vote of 40 to 4.

Not a single member of the Resolutions Committee made a minority report in favor of the federal suffrage amendment.

The anti-suffragists in the Democratic party submitted a minority report; the federal suffragists were silent.

When the debate on the floor of the convention was taking place, not a delegate, out of the thousand or more assembled there, said one word in favor of the federal suffrage amendment.

Senator Pittman in a speech full of the words "sweetheart," "wife," "mother," "sister," and so on, made a suffrage argument of the familiar style; but he made it in support of a plank which was drafted by President Wilson himself, and which absolutely endorsed the President's hostile stand upon national woman suffrage.

Senator Walsh of Montana, made a bold suffrage speech which has been printed from one corner of the United States to the other; but he too supported the administration plank, which covered and extenuated the Democratic record in Congress.

That President Wilson's plank was designed only to appease and conciliate women voters, but not to assist the suffrage movement in the slightest, was clearly revealed by Senator Stone, who told the anti-suffragists in plain terms that the President's plank gave nothing more than their own resolution did.

The plea that women were nationally powerful and had to be given "some sort of plank"; the announcement from Senator Stone that the plank meant nothing and granted nothing; the open statement that President Wilson wanted this resolution and no other,—brought out an enormous vote in favor of the administration's plank, which was immediately heralded as a suffrage "victory."

The plain fact is that the Democratic convention has gone on record in the most public manner in opposition to national woman suffrage and in support of the hostile record of President Wilson for the past three years.

IN the history of woman suffrage this incident is one of the greatest significance. Unless the party retrieves itself by favorable action upon suffrage before next November, it will have a black record when it comes before enfranchised women.

A Democrat on Party Responsibility

MR. William Jennings Bryan, in an eloquent speech made at the Democratic Convention on June 15 (Washington, D. C., *Post*, Friday, June 16), said:

"After sixteen years of waiting, our party entered the White House, and fortunately we won the Senate and the House at the same time. Our party became responsible for national affairs; and now we come, after three years of labor, to make our plans for the future, and to submit to the American people the claims of our party to continued confidence."

The situation could not be more clearly stated. The Democratic party has been for three years responsible for national affairs and it is now in the position of asking the country to endorse its party record. Women throughout the nation, and more particularly in the western states, are naturally eager that the record of the Democratic party on suffrage should be scrutinized with the greatest care.

Suffrage in the Democratic Convention

A BRIGADE of members of the Woman's Party went to St. Louis last week to present to the delegates their unalterable demand for favorable action on the federal suffrage amendment in Congress this session.

The convention, acting first through its Resolutions Committee and then through its entire membership, went finally and indisputably on record in opposition to national woman suffrage.

At the close of the week an organization meeting was held in St. Louis and a branch of the Congressional Union for the state of Missouri established.

RHETA CHILDE DORR, writing from the convention, says:

"The siege of St. Louis began on the morning of June tenth, when the first line battalion went into action in the Democratic convention city. Within an hour after arriving we had captured the finest strategic base in the city and had established headquarters there. We seized, without resistance on the manager's part, a conspicuous corner of the lobby of the Jefferson Hotel, a position separated only partially by an iron grill from the Democratic national headquarters. We draped a big table with the purple, white and gold; piled it with literature and membership cards, hung our banners and flags all over the place and opened up for a week of typical Congressional Union activities.

"A big touring car was decorated with the colors, and Mabel Vernon led off with what proved to be the first real street campaigning St. Louis had ever witnessed. Her first words, uttered in that clear, ringing voice that has carried the Congressional Union message across the continent, halted pedestrians in their tracks and drew a crowd that soon blocked the sidewalk and filled a big space into the street."

The street meetings, which were addressed in turn by Miss Vernon, Mrs. Dorr, Miss Maud Younger, Miss Doris Stevens, Miss Elsie Hill, Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, and Mrs. Sara Bard Field, held great crowds before the doors of the Jefferson Hotel, and informed hundreds of delegates of the one aim and purpose of the Woman's Party—the passage this session of the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

FROM their point of vantage in the lobby of the hotel, representatives of the suffrage party saw every important member of the convention, every member of the resolutions committee, the nine members of the resolutions sub-committee, every representative of the administration in St. Louis, all the delegates from the equal suffrage states, and a scattering of the entire army of Democratic politicians from every section of the country.

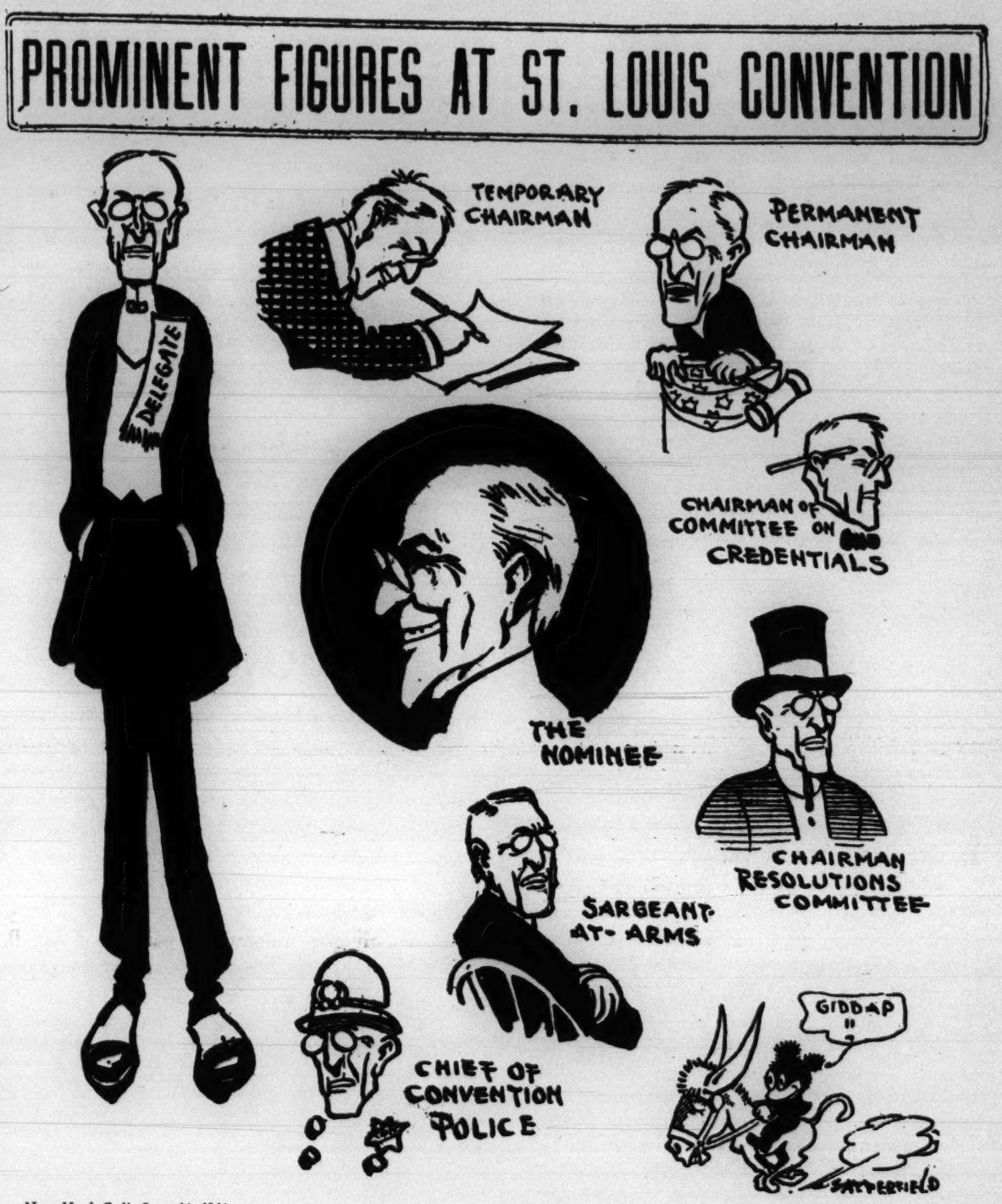
What the lobby committee had to explain to the Democratic delegates was the strength of sentiment in favor of woman suffrage in the western states; the large number of women entitled to vote in national elections; the small number of votes which it was necessary to swing in order to alter the result of an election; and the wisdom, in the interest of Democratic success, of urging favorable action on suffrage **now.**

They found the delegates extremely friendly to suffrage. Conversations with Democratic leaders and with the mass of delegates, passing continually by the suffrage headquarters, indicated a very favorable attitude toward the idea of allowing the state legislatures to dispose of the federal suffrage problem.

Newspaper men, who swarmed at the convention and who were themselves in constant touch with the delegates from all the states, reported to the Woman's Party lobbyists that they found sentiment strongly in favor of national woman suffrage.

On Thursday, however, Secretary of War Baker ed from Washington, carrying in his pocket the ive platform drawn up by President Wilson. platform contained the recommendation, later d by the convention, that the question of wo- ffrage be confined to the states.

Secretary Baker's coming the atmosphere convention changed entirely. The Secretary was strongly opposed to favorable action on l suffrage amendment, and friendly dele- newspaper men now reported, "There's f getting what you want."



New York Call, June 16, 1916

Picture Puzzle

Find the gentleman who made the suffrage plank in the Democratic platform

A VERY brilliant statement of the case for woman suffrage was made before the resolutions committee on Wednesday evening at eight o'clock.

Miss Anne Martin, as chairman, declared that the Woman's Party was asking the Democratic party to put the federal suffrage amendment through in the present session, and would act next November entirely upon the record of the party now in power.

"We come to you," said Miss Martin, "as the one power in the country able to pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment. The point is not whether you approve of us or of the federal amendment. The point is that the twelve suffrage states have 91 electoral votes. Is it worth your while to secure these votes?"

WHEN the resolutions committee met on Thursday night, representatives from the Woman's Party waited all night outside the door in a last effort to influence the members of the committee, going in and out of the committee room.

"Never did I realize so clearly," said Miss Younger, "how parties are run and platforms adopted."

A few clear, cool heads stayed steadily at work in the committee room, and the other members of the committee drifted out and in, some sleepy and some rather hilarious.

The entire platform was accepted, with very slight changes, as it had been originally drafted at Washington; and the amendment dealing with suffrage was adopted unchanged.

A number of suffrage resolutions were discussed in the committee meeting, according to newspaper accounts.

A plan recommending the reference of a federal suffrage amendment to the states was defeated, according to the St. Louis *Times*, June 16, by a vote of 40 to 4. This plank read:

"The Constitution provides that when any considerable number of people desire to have an issue referred to the people, the Congress may submit the constitutional amendment to the legislatures of the separate states for ratification.

"Now that there are more than four million women voters in the country, and the issue has been ratified by the legislative action of twelve separate states, and as there is a recognized demand for equal suffrage among a large number of citizens, we favor the passage by the Congress of a federal amendment to the Constitution, granting the right of suffrage to women, in order that the separate states may by legislative act decide whether or not they wish such amendment adopted."

The committee then considered a resolution drawn up by the National American Woman Suffrage Association advocating a general endorsement of the

principle of woman suffrage. The text of the resolution was:

"Believing that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, we acknowledge the right of women to participate in government and favor their enfranchisement."

This also was voted down, 25 to 20. The resolution proposed by President Wilson, evading the issue of national woman suffrage, was then adopted:

The terms of this plank are:

"We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the states upon the same terms as to men."

The committee debated the suffrage question for three hours, from four until seven in the morning. Echoes of the strife were wafted from time to time to the waiting group of women who kept vigil at the door. "In the end," writes Mrs. Dorr, "reaction and stupidity won, and a foolish platform which pleased nobody went into the convention."

It was nearly half past twelve o'clock on Saturday afternoon when Senator Stone appeared before the convention to read the platform.

To the surprise of the convention, Governor Ferguson, of Texas, took the floor and announced a minority report on the suffrage resolution. This report proposed the following plank:

"The Democratic party has always stood for the sovereignty of the several states in the control and regulation of elections. We reaffirm the historic position of our party in this regard and favor the continuance of that wise provision of the federal constitution which vests the power to prescribe the qualifications of their electors, which said quoted provision was voted down in said committee by a vote 26 to 17, and we hereby tender said provision as a minority report and ask its adoption by this convention."

Gov. Ferguson declared he indorsed the state rights amendment, despite its possible political inexpediency.

"The majority plank is not the belief, not the conviction of the Democratic party," he said, "and in the desire to secure a little political advantage, this fatal surrender of democratic principles is made.

"The crux of the whole situation is," he added, "that we were told if we did not adopt the majority proposal we might lose three or four western states."

As a result of the introduction of this minority report, which confined the suffrage issue to the states without recommending the principle of woman suffrage, as opposed to the "official" plank which confined suffrage to the states but recommended favorable action upon it by the states, the issue between the two seemed to be the endorsement or non-endorsement of woman suffrage; and was so interpreted by the convention, which greeted the defeat of Governor Ferguson's resolution with deafening applause.

As a matter of fact, the administration plank was if anything more harmful to suffrage success than the Ferguson proposal, since it was aimed to disarm the opposition of women voters and at the same time give no jot or tittle of help to the work of attaining woman suffrage. The introduction of the Ferguson resolution, whether planned or not, was extremely helpful to the administration, and gave a number of delegates the opportunity of delivering eloquent suffrage speeches while supporting a plank which sought to sweep the whole issue out of the national political field.

On the plea of Senator Walsh that President Wilson wanted his plank incorporated in the committee report and that he believed it to be vital to the party's success, the convention defeated the minority report by the enormous vote of 888½ to 181½ and adopted the administration's report unanimously.

A great meeting of suffragists in St. Louis and the organization of a Missouri branch of the Congressional Union followed the political activities of the week, and will be reported in the next issue of the SUFFRAGIST.

Hot Fight Over Suffrage

Women's Day in Galleries

(*Special to the New York Times from St. Louis, June 16, 1916*)

The Hand on the Convention

THE Democratic National Convention came to an end at 3.13 o'clock this afternoon, after the adoption of the platform, the only contest over which outside of the Committee on Resolutions related to woman suffrage and resulted in a roll call by which the advocates of votes for women won what they considered a hollow victory.

The platform was adopted by a *viva voce* vote exactly as approved by President Wilson and submitted by the Resolutions Committee, including the plank on Americanism and that favoring woman suffrage. * * *

"The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," yelled a delegate from the Pacific Coast in reply to the speech of Governor Ferguson, of Texas, opposing the woman suffrage plank in the platform. Whether it ruled the world or not, that hand lay heavy on the last session of the Democratic convention.

The galleries looking down on the convention were filled with women and bright with yellow sashes, yellow ribbons, yellow parasols. The cheering was shot through with soprano voices, and often the soprano dominated. The only subject discussed was the woman suffrage question, and on that the women in the galleries gave direction to the discussion.

A woman suffrage plank was to be adopted, and men who voted against it were hissed fiercely and without rebuke by the women in the galleries, while those who favored it were encouraged and rewarded with feminine cheers. Scattered throughout the convention were women with rollcall forms, waiting to take down the vote and register the opponents of their cause. The galleries ruled the convention and the women ruled the galleries. It was like the French Convention of the Revolution, gallery ruled, and the women with the rollcall blanks, noting down their enemies and the way they voted, suggested the knitting women in the Reign of Terror. * * *

There was no dispute over the platform as a whole, or over any part of it, except the woman suffrage plank. * * * It was the first time that the question of votes for women had been the star feature of a session of a national convention of any party, and the change was very great from the old days when women suffragists used to besiege vainly the doors of platform committees, to be heard, if at all, merely as a reluctant courtesy.

Big Majority for Suffrage

The minority report of Governor Ferguson was report, recommending woman suffrage favorably to the states, was adopted by a *viva voce* vote.

Furthermore, the convention gave this overwhelming vote right on the heels of a speech by Senator Walsh, of Montana, in which he swung the club of the women's vote over its head. He wasted no words on sentiment, he didn't talk about the hand that rocks the cradle, he made no appeal for equal justice to the sexes. He told the convention to adopt the suffrage plank or give up the electoral votes of the states where the Woman's Party has the ballot and to give up the control of the United States Senate. He told them that the women had the votes to beat the Democratic party, to give the Presidency and the Senate to the Republicans, and that unless this plank were adopted they would do it.

It was not an idle threat. Whatever the more conservative suffragists may think or say and however they may deprecate the fact, the radical wing which calls itself the Woman's Party has had its representatives here ever since the convention began, offering facts and figures to prove that they have an organized vote which they can swing in any direction they choose. This organized vote is the vote of women belonging to the Woman's Party in twelve states of the Union. The Woman's Party has no candidates for office; it has, however, an organized membership of female voters, with whose votes it menaces any party which shall refuse to declare for woman suffrage.

The Woman's Party representatives waste no time arguing the merits of suffrage with the politicians they go to see; they leave that to the spellbinders and to the more conservative women who work for suffrage. To the politicians they have said nothing except:

"We show you where our voters are and ask you if you prefer to have us swing these voters for you or against you."

Whether the hand that ruled the Democratic convention today rocks cradles in its hours of recreation or has abandoned that pursuit, it can certainly add up columns of figures in a convincing way. * * *

Senator Walsh, of Montana, who followed him, (Senator Pittman, of Nevada), did not waste any time on sentiment. Conventions seldom have a chance to listen to a speech so cynically practical. What was most surprising of all, his speech gave far greater delight to the women than had the speech of Pittman, though he said nothing in favor of suffrage at all. He merely pointed out the danger of antagonizing the suffragists. They had cheered Pittman, but they went wild over Walsh. saying to the elder statesmen in private for the last week.

"It is a condition, not a theory, which confronts us," said Mr. Walsh.

"The women control ninety-one votes in the Electoral College. Every other party contending for the Presidency in this election has declared for women suffrage. It becomes a simple question—whether we should incur enmity that will be declared against the nominee of this convention. There is no possibility whatever of your losing a vote if you adopt this majority resolution, because every other party has declared for this plank in one form or another, and there is no place out of the Democratic party for a man who doesn't like it to go."

First Cousin to Rebel Yell

The women had been cheering every sentence he uttered, but at this they fairly screamed. The shriek of satisfaction and delight they gave was a first cousin to the Rebel yell. Senator Walsh quoted Ferguson's argument that the party should assert its principles and convictions without compromise.

"Oh, dear," said he, ironically, and a shrill scream of laughter rang through the hall. "I wonder if that is the only plank on which some of us have had to compromise. We never shall be anything but a discordant and divided and contending party unless we surrender to the wisdom of the whole.

"Of the twelve suffrage states, all are west of the Missouri, except Illinois. In 1904 and 1908 there wasn't a state west of the Missouri that gave us its electoral vote, except Nevada and Colorado. In 1907 there were but two Democratic Senators from that great region, which comprises one-half the territory of the United States. Now we have fifteen of them. Moreover, Wyoming has a Democratic Governor, Idaho has one, Washington has one, and North Dakota has three times elected a Democratic Governor. The question is whether you care to surrender those fifteen votes in the United States Senate [illegible] turn the control of that body over to your pol[itical] enemies."

Senator Walsh told the delegates that Pres[ident] Wilson himself knew the plank was in the pla[tform] and considered it essential for party victory.

"He believes it vital to his success that [it is] there," he said, "I ask you with all the fe[rvor] my being, Who is there here who is v[ote] more patriotic than he?"

The women gave the orator an ovation [at the end] of his speech. Pittman, who had rest[ed his] ment on the sentimental side of the [question] utterly eclipsed. * * *—*New Yo[rk Times]*

Comments of the Press

Armed and Ready to Shoot

TO the secure onlooker there is a cruel pleasure in the spectacle of old-style politicians, who have long made a joke of the woman's cause, being tied down by the Woman's Party to a brutal "Yes" or "No." The suffragists of today are not the amateurs of last generation's jokes. They are armed and ready to shoot, and there is no light laughter among the old guard when they come in view.—*San Francisco Bulletin, June* 6, 1916.

Hughes to Make Suffrage Issue in His Campaign

FROM sources close to ex-Judge Hughes and of the highest reliability it can be stated that the Republican candidate for President has decided to make suffrage one of the issues of his campaign.

Although the Republican platform declares the question properly one for the states to decide, Mr. Hughes, it is affirmed, feels justified in broadening the interpretation of the plank to favor a federal amendment.

The Republican candidate has been impelled to this course by two reasons. Always inclined to favor suffrage, he is understood to have been brought to see the necessity for national action, as embodied in the Susan B. Anthony amendment, if the cause is to succeed.

Second, he and his advisers have been quick to see the political advantage afforded by the treatment given to suffragists at the Democratic convention. Even Democrats here admit that a tactical mistake was made in antagonizing women voters of twelve states, controlling a total of ninety-one electoral votes.

Instead of the polite "straddle" of the issue which the Democrats thought they had effected, they find they have stirred up a vigorous women's opposition, bent on defeating the party at the polls this fall. The result at St. Louis was that it effectually cured suffragists of hoping for aid from Democrats. Their leaders came back from the convention thoroughly disgusted and under no illusions. * * *

Since the Democrats' action Republicans have been inclined to strengthen their own position on suffrage. It is a question how many votes the two women's parties can deliver, and the Republican leaders are not inclined to pass lightly over any allies against the Democrats.

There are 4,000,000 women voters in twelve states. They are effectively organized and one party alone has $600,000 in the war chest for the campaign. Their ballots in the western states, in many of which the fight will be close this fall, must be counted upon.

Suffragists are also considerably encouraged over reports that Mr. Hughes has been won over to support a federal amendment. Seven times in this session of Congress Democrats have side-stepped it, while President Wilson has been equally dexterous in refusing to commit himself.

The virtual impossibility of getting suffrage in many states through state action is said to have strongly influenced Mr. Hughes. Amending constitutions, particularly in the east, is an almost hopeless task. Thus New Hampshire cannot submit separate amendments, but every seven years votes on a whole document. In Indiana amendments must be ratified by a two-thirds' vote in two successive sessions of the legislature, and then by the people, while no two proposals can be pending at the same time. North Dakota has a similar scheme, with the result that it is practically impossible to change the fundamental law of either state.

Consider also the suffragists' chance in New Mexico, where the constitution cannot be amended for twenty-five years, and then only by a three-fourths vote in every county in the state. Wnat the Anthony amendment would do would be to declare that the franchise should not be denied to any citizen, because of sex, supplementing the Fourteenth Amendment, which assures equality for all races.

Republican leaders who favor suffrage also point out that the passage of such an amendment would not necessarily infringe on the platform at all. It would still be the privilege of the state to regulate suffrage in any way it saw fit; it could fix whatever qualifications it chose for its voters. Only the federal government would say that those qualifications should not discriminate in sex.—*New York Tribune, June* 17, 1916.

Miss Helen Keller

Author of the "Dawn of Freedom in the Woman's Party," in the *New York Call, June 12, 1916*

"Z" Factor Upsets Political Prophets

BESIDES the "X" and "Y" which stands algebraically for the uncertainties of the Progressive and German-American alliance factors, there should possibly be added a "Z" to carry into the field of speculative anaylsis the unknown influence that may be exerted by those of the 4,000,000 enfranchised women who will vote. It is estimated that 50 to 60 per cent of them will vote and if this is the case and they line up behind one side to any great extent they may exert a very great influence in a few states.

Women vote in Illinois, California, Washington, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Nevada, and Montana.

The women have not in the past shown powers of organization. A new political influence has, however, appeared in the arena. It is the Congressional Union. It is immensely practical in its operations and decidedly militant in a political way. It has developed good orators and leaders in the last year or two, and may prove to be a considerable factor in this election in a few states. It would, however, be rather remarkable if it should be able in its first national campaign to exercise a balance of power vote in any important state. However, it is a factor that is taken into consideration by all who are trying to get a line on the lines of battle before they are really formed.—*Washington (D. C.) Times, June* 18, 1916.

Woman's Party Most Intelligent Gathering in Chicago

THE suffrage plank in the Republican party is, of course, a disappointment but it is not altogether to be despised. A great party which may control the government has committed itself to the principle of votes for women. This gives suffragists an excellent talking point. There is no longer any excuse for a "good Republican" to oppose women in the states. To be sure there is the danger that congressmen will seize upon this as an excuse to continue their obstruction to the Federal Amendment. Against that the remedy lies in the immense voting power of the enfranchised women of the West. The effect of that power was plainly evident at Chicago. The women met and all the parties sent prominent campaigners to plead for their support. The spectacle of politicians coming to the women and reversing the historic procedure was a refreshing sight. Best of all was the quality of the women in the Woman's Party. It is no exaggeration to say that their meeting was positively the most intelligent gathering in Chicago. The men listened solemnly and appreciatively to all the buncombe of political oratory. But when Mr. John Hays Hammond, representing the Republicans, delivered a speech to the women which was the exact counterpart of what was said hours on end at the Coliseum, the women laughed out loud at him.—*The New Republic, June* 17, 1916.

The Dawn of Freedom in the Woman's Party

By Helen Keller

FOR the first time in the history of America women have become a great factor in the selection of a Presidential candidate and the creation of a party's platform. They are seen everywhere in Chicago in these convention discussions where a very few years ago their appearance would have caused untold comment. And their influence is affecting every "deal" that the politicians are making. Greatest of all, they have just formed a "Woman's Party," the birth of which I saw as it started winging its way down the ages.

What does all this mean?

What message does this hold for the women of America—of the world?

The Woman's Party means more than votes for women. It is the symbol of our solidarity. It stands for the best national efforts of American women. It embodies the aspirations of millions of intelligent women—women who think and have enlightened opinions. It focuses our struggle for independence.

The Woman's Party stand for women first. It means an individual allegiance to our ideal—the ideal of sex equality and responsibility.

It means more and more united, effective cooperation.

Women have discovered that they cannot rely on man's chivalry to give them justice—just as men before them found out that we cannot be saved by other people—we must save ourselves.

Man has fought hard for the extension of his franchise; it has sometimes cost bloodshed. Today women are met with the same arguments that were used against the political emancipation of men. It was argued by their masters that the propertyless mob was not competent to vote; that they did not want the vote; that only a few noisy demagogues were stirring the people and filling their heads with foolishness. The idea that they were capable of taking intelligent interest in political questions was ridiculed.

But no ridicule, no argument, no force could daunt those who fought for manhood suffrage.

The justice of our cause is as obvious, as compelling, as theirs. Our need to take part in controlling the affairs of the world is imperative. The love of power is strong in the human breast, and men, having once secured their suffrage, will keep it for

(*Continued on Page 11*)

Campaign Throughout the Country

Arizona Counties Fully Organized

MOHAVE county women were organized for the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, and officers named as follows:

Chairman, Mrs. J. P. Gideon; vice-chairmen, Mesdames Charles H. Granger, Allen E. Ware, H. H. Warkins, O. D. M. Gaddis, John Ware, Rosa Blakely, C. A. Patterson; secretary, Mrs. W. L. Linville; treasurer, Mrs. I. M. George.

A resolution was unanimously passed on June 14, in Holbrook, Arizona, by the woman voters of Navajo County, Arizona, in the Court House, unhesitatingly endorsing the Susan B. Anthony amendment and calling upon Congress to pass the amendment on to the states for ratification.

At the meeting, an organization for Navajo County was completed, Mrs. Lucretia W. Flanigan acting as chairman and Mrs. May Evarts Larson as secretary.

The organization of the Congressional Union in every county of Arizona is now complete.

Meeting at Illinois Headquarters

"THUS far," writes Mrs. Albert C. Muhse, "we have had neither reaction nor a rest from the strenuous convention week in Chicago."

A meeting was held at Chicago headquarters at two o'clock on June 17 for the training of party speakers. Mrs. Bertram Sippy presided. Mrs. Gilson Gardner reviewed the work of the Congressional Union. Mrs. Albert C. Muhse then arranged dates, subjects and speakers for a series of meeting in which twenty-five local women will participate.

On Monday afternoon, June 19, Mrs. Sara Bard Field and Miss Doris Stevens, spoke at the home of Mrs. Samuel Adams. On Monday evening, Miss Anne Martin met the local executive committee of the Congressional Union in a conference to effect a change from Congressional Union organization to Woman's Party organization. A general meeting was held at headquarters to provide an opportunity to hear those who had been attending the Democratic convention in St. Louis the week before.

The management of the Michigan Boulevard Building, which, with the greatest generosity, has provided the beautiful headquarters of the Congressional Union rent free for the past month, transferred the headquarters at the close of the convention proceedings at its own expense to a beautiful corner room on the third floor which looks over the lake.

"Suffrage First" Luncheon in Indianapolis Next Saturday

A LUNCHEON on Saturday, June 24, in the Riley Room of the Hotel Claypool in Indianapolis, under the auspices of the Congressional Union, Mrs. Sara Bard Field will speak on the immediate work for the Anthony amendment.

In a letter announcing the meeting, Mrs. Meredith Nicholson, Indiana member of the National Advisory Council, writes: "Indiana suffragists have a peculiar opportunity to help now in the work for the national amendment, owing to the fact that both the presiding officer of the United States Senate and the majority party leader in that body are Indiana men. Thirteen of the fifteen Indiana men in Congress belong to the majority party and can affect its policy from within the party lines. In the remaining months of the Congressional session before the national election there is every reason to hope for favorable action toward the submission of the national amendment if the existing suffrage sentiment is focused upon Congress."

MRS. ADELAIDE FAIRBANKS TIMMONS, daughter of the Republican nominee for Vice-President, and long a member of the Congressional Union, was one of the first to register at the Woman's Party convention headquarters in Chicago and to receive her credentials as a member of the convention.

Mrs. Timmons, who is the wife of Commander Timmons, U.S.A., assisted in the work of organizing the suffrage parade which took place on March 3, 1913.

An organization conference of the Indiana members of the Congressional Union followed the luncheon speeches.

Mrs. Henry D. Pierce, of Indiana, donated a store at 21 East Market street, for the headquarters of the Indiana Congressional Union, now in process of organization. Mrs. Pierce was a friend of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. She is one of the earlier Vassar graduates and through the Vassar women active in the Congressional Union has made this gift to the work.

The chairman of the "Suffrage First" luncheon is Miss Theodosia Hadley, of Indiana, assisted by Misses Eleanor and Martha Carey, Mrs. Russell Fortune and Mrs. Frederick Appell. The patronesses are Mrs. Sam Dowden, Mrs. Ernest Knefler, Mrs. William Bobbs, Mrs. Kerfoot Stewart, Mrs. Robert T. Noble, Miss Margaret Shipp, Mrs. Elmer Cline, Mrs. Meredith Nicholson, Mrs. Harry Atkins, Mrs. John Wilson, Mrs. Owen Mothershead, Mrs. Caroline B. Curtis, Mrs. M. J. Anderson, Mrs. Edward Henry, Mrs. Charles W. Barnes, Miss Eleanor P. Barker, Miss Ida Gray Scott, Mrs. Sara Ziegler, Mrs. F. R. Wands, Mrs. M. B. Spellman, Mrs. Grant Smithson, Mrs. C. E. Roberts, Mrs. M. E. Heiner, Mrs. Charles Hart, Mrs. E. E. Campbell, Mrs. Elsa W. Burnett, Mrs. Anna Buck, Mrs. C. C. Frady, Mrs. Henry D. Pierce, Mrs. Arthur D. Grover, Mrs. Everett Wagner, and Mrs. J. Cofer.

Street meetings each evening at the corner of Market and Illinois streets are arousing widespread interest in the immediate work for the federal amendment.

Miss Elsie Hill, who has been aiding the organization work in Indiana, will speak at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Branch in Minneapolis, on June 29.

Meetings in Wyoming

A MEETING was arranged at Casper, Wyoming, by Miss Margery Ross, in the library on Friday afternoon, June 9, under the auspices of the Woman's Club. Mrs. B. B. Brooks presided.

Miss Ross is visiting every town and city in Wyoming and reports a very kindly reception at the hands of the organized women of the state.

New Jersey Branch Organizing County Districts

THE New Jersey branch has held one meeting a week at its state headquarters. These meetings are usually held on Fridays and the latest developments in the Congressional Union work for the passage of the federal amendment are discussed; all members and friends are invited to attend.

In place of the usual Friday meeting, one was held on Thursday, June 15. Mrs. Hopkins was the speaker. Members from Newark, Orange, Short Hills, Nutley, South Orange and Elizabeth were present.

Mrs. Hopkins spoke of the Woman's Party Convention and the recognition accorded its members by leading members of the Republican and Progressive parties. Letters and newspaper clippings sent from St. Louis by Miss Julia Hurlbut were read. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one and after hearing the news of the conventions, plans were discussed for immediate work in New Jersey. A meeting has been called to organize the eighth congressional district branch; this will be held at the residence of Mrs. Charles D. Karr, 822 De Graw Avenue, Newark, on the twentieth of June. Mrs. Hopkins will be the speaker. The organization of this district will complete the organization of the Essex County districts.

Miss Julia Hurlbut, vice-chairman, and Miss Agnes Campbell, state organizer, will campaign the first congressional district in Miss Hurlbut's roadster. They will start on June twentieth. This district includes the counties of Salem, Gloucester and Camden. It is planned to hold a series of small meetings to interest the suffragists of the district in the work of the Union. Mrs. Robert P. Finley, who is acting chairman of the district, has arranged for some of these meetings.

President Receives Resolution from Virginia Federation of Labor

AT a meeting held at the home of Mrs. Charles V. Meredith, in Richmond, Mrs. Lesch, of Indiana, was the guest of the Congressional Union.

Mrs. Percy Read, Virginia envoy to the western voting women, told of the success which had met the appeal to form a Woman's Party.

Mrs. McCrone and Miss J. S. Jennings, of Richmond, delegates to the Woman's Party convention in Chicago, told of the organization of the party and the meeting at which five national political parties—Democratic, Republican, Progressive, Prohibition and Socialist—had sent representatives to solicit the support of voting women.

On Wednesday, June 21, at 10:30 in the morning, President Wilson received Mrs. D. E. Hooker with resolutions from the Virginia Federation of Labor, representing 60,000 voters, asking him to support the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

At the last meeting of the Virginia branch of the Congressional Union, a resolution was drawn up asking the President to use his influence in securing the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment through Congress.

"The sentiment of the newspapers has greatly changed for the better during the past few months," writes Mrs. Meredith, chairman of the Virginia branch.

Comments of the Press

Concluded from page 9

themselves until we force them to extend it to women.

The time is ripe for us; there are now four million women voters in the United States. The party that turns them down is dead politically. Of course, our victory is not won; we shall have to work long and endure much before our dreams are realized. But the new Woman's Party will give the two old parties a jolt at the Presidential election that will set them thinking and acting.

At every stage of history there comes a moment when decisive action brings all the struggles of the past into realization. This is one of those moments in the nation's life and in the life of women.

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The Sense of Responsibility

THE keynote of the Democratic platform of 1916 is the sense of responsibility.

The party accepts responsibility for its acts during more than three years of power. * * *

It is this fact which gives its peculiar character to the unique platform yesterday adopted in St. Louis. In it a great party renders an account of the charge which 100,000,000 people have imposed upon it during the most momentous period of modern times.—*St. Louis (Missouri) Republic, June* 17, 1916.

The Suffrage Victory

WOMAN'S suffrage won a great national victory yesterday. For the first time one of the two old great national parties declared itself in favor of the principle of granting the vote to woman "as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of the country."

The declaration that the right of each state "to settle the question for itself" is recognized is a limitation of the method of attainment but not a modification of the principle. The facts stands out that woman's suffrage as a measure of justice is now indorsed by Republicans and Progressives and that the chances of making it unanimous by obtaining a recognition by the Democrats are greatly enhanced.

The plank adopted is not exactly what the National Association wanted—a declaration in favor of the principle with no limitaton as to method. It is not what the Woman's Party convention demanded—the indorsement of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. But it recognizes the principle for which both are fighting.

And that makes it a great victory. No more striking demonstration of the new power of woman in politics has been afforded. The parade in the rain helped to do the work. The formation of the Woman's Party and the proceedings of that convention had their part. But what put this plank for the first time into the platform of the Republican party was the sense that the women who demand suffrage are a force that must be reckoned with.—*Chicago (Illinois) Herald, June* 9, 1916.

Still a Victory

THE woman's suffrage plank adopted by the Democratic convention was not exactly what either the National Association or the Congressional Union wanted. But it was a victory nevertheless. The two great national parties have now given equal suffrage a recognition heretofore withheld and never hereafter to be withdrawn. If both platforms leave the question to the final decision of the states, at the same time they admit the justice of the principle. The Republican platform does it in good set terms, the Democratic in the fact that it "recommends" that the suffrage be extended by the states to women upon the same terms as to men. As time goes by the practical significance of the results of the suffrage effort at Chicago and St. Louis should appear more and more clearly.—*Chicago (Illinois) Herald, June* 17, 1916.

Treasurer's Report

List of Contributions from June 12 Through June 19, 1916

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Mrs. Hannah B. Locke	5.00
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Pontiac Branch 6th District	2.00
Sale of tickets	104.00
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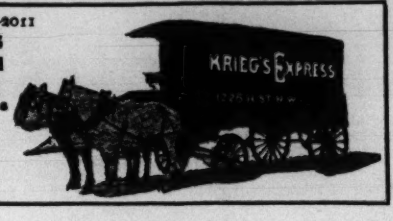

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